

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

TWO UNDESCRIBED SOUTH AMERICAN BARBETS.

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In the course of identifying material recently received from the Oriente of Ecuador by the University of Michigan, a comparison of some barbets from that region was made with others from Colombia and Peru, all currently passing under the name *Capito auratus punctatus* Lesson. The three groups show certain differences which in my opinion call for the division of the birds of these countries into three distinct subspecies.

Capito auratus macintyre, subsp. nov.

Type.—Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool. No. 96463; ♂ ad.; Andoas, Rio Pastaza, Oriente, Ecuador; altitude 500 meters; April 1, 1938: Wm. Clarke-Macintyre.

Characters.—Differs from *Capito auratus punctatus* Lesson, of Colombia, in having the pileum citrine or orange citrine posteriorly, fading anteriorly to aniline yellow, sulphine yellow, or strontian yellow; bill stouter. Female with throat more heavily streaked with black; crown as in male.

Named for the collector, William Clarke-Macintyre, director of the museum of the Universidad Central del Ecuador, Quito.

Capito auratus conjunctus, subsp. nov.

Type.—Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool. No. 87786; ♂ ad.; Pozuzo, eastern Peru; December, 1903; W. Hoffmanns.

Characters.—Differs from *punctatus* of Colombia in having the pileum about bister, fading anteriorly to sulphine yellow, with the feathers of the anterior part of the crown strongly washed or streaked with orange; male with smaller streaks on sides; female much less heavily streaked on throat, breast, and sides than either *punctatus* or *macintyre*; bill weak as in *punctatus*.

Remarks.—In a series of seven topotypes of *punctatus* from Buena Vista, Colombia, borrowed from the American Museum through the kindness of Mr. John T. Zimmer, the posterior part of the pileum is mummy brown, passing into medal bronze or orange citrine on the anterior portion. An

old specimen in the U. S. National Museum, without original label but said to have been collected by Prof. Orton at Archidon on the Rio Napo, agrees with Colombian material, and I suspect that it may have come from the north, as many of Orton's specimens did. Two recently collected skins of authentic Rio Napo origin in our collection agree with others from the Oriente.

Conjunctus, in the orange tinge on the crown and the reduction of streaks below in the female, constitutes a link between the forms *punctatus* and *macintyreii* on the one hand and with *auratus* and *inexpectatus* on the other.

The difference in shape and stoutness of the bill of the Ecuadorean birds is apparent to the eye, but I have been unable to express it by measurements.

Material examined.—*C. a. punctatus*—Colombia: Buena Vista 7; not further specified 1. *C. a. macintyreii*—Ecuador: Andoas, Rio Pastaza 1; Tunegramas, Rio Pastaza 1; Rio Cotapino 2; Rio Napo 2. *C. a. conjunctus*—Peru: Pozuzo 2; Moyobamba 2; not further specified 1.